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**THE NATURE OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS COMPOSITION
ISSUES OF REFLECTION IN PLACE NAMES**

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Abstract: Place names serve as a basis for overcoming territorial problems related to nature and its components, rational use of natural resources, restoration of landscape species. Understanding the nature of processes and events in nature has not always been easy, and often they have required special attention from people. Therefore, it is important to study the place names that are the product of social need. The article examines the nature of the region and the reflection of its components in geographical names using specific examples.

Key words: place name, geographical name, territory, nature, society, natural factors, oronym, hydronym, zoonym, phytonym.

Introduction. Identifying and studying the territorial and historical distribution of nature and its components, ie the components of the natural landscape, in which man now lives and interacts, is an important and topical issue facing experts in the field. It is well known that it is not always easy to understand the nature of objective events in the natural environment, and often they require special attention from people. Therefore, in everyday life, when communicating with the surrounding world, people pay attention to the distinguishing features of natural objects and name them in order to distinguish them from each other.

In recent years, in the field of rational use and protection of nature, priority is given to the analysis of geographical names as a means of transmitting information from generation to generation at the level of cultural heritage, accumulated over the centuries. Because man assimilates the natural environment and names them to distinguish the geographical objects in it from one another.

Consequently, the name of any place is a product of the geographical crust, that is, the geographical environment, more precisely, the part of it that is assimilated for economic activity. Therefore, place names that provide information about the natural conditions of any region, flora and fauna, natural resources can be used for practical purposes.

Indeed, place names are important not only as an integral part of national values, but also because they reflect changes in nature and its components over the centuries. It is obvious that place names serve as an important source for understanding and scientific comparison of changes in the nature of the region and its components, as well as the nature of natural processes and events that took place during historical development.

Purposes and tasks of work. The main purpose of the research is to reflect the nature of the region and its components in place names and to study the regional aspects of changes that have taken place during their gradual development. The following tasks will be performed during the research: 1) toponymic analysis of the reflection of nature and its components in geographical names; 2) to study the role of natural geographical factors in the formation of place names and their gradual development; 3) analysis of names related to natural and anthropogenic landscape species; 4) promotion of advanced scientific ideas in the field.

The main part. It is known that any place name appears in a certain historical period, in a certain natural environment, and clearly reflects the natural-geographical features of the area and contains valuable information. One of the main features of the toponymy of Uzbekistan is the abundance of names associated with the forms of relief, flora and fauna, which are formed on the basis of natural and geographical factors, ie the natural landscape of the region and its components.

It should be noted that although natural conditions are important in the life and economic activity of the peoples of the region, the names associated with them are still poorly understood. According to the Kazakh terminologist GK Konkashpaev, the lifestyle and economic activity of nomadic pastoral peoples are directly related to the landforms, water sources, climate, vegetation, hunting or predators that are components of the natural landscape. Indeed, comparing different sources with toponymic data, it can be said that the toponymy of a region reflects the natural landscape of that area.

It is important and urgent to study the problems of complex and rational use of the natural landscape and its changing part under the influence of human activities, as well as to predict changes that may occur under the influence of anthropogenic factors. The use of the science of toponymy and its geographical names, which are the object of study, gives good results in research work aimed at such practical purposes. Because people are constantly monitoring natural landscapes and any processes that take place in them, and because of social need, they name the geographical objects around them. Therefore, most of the place

names are formed on the basis of natural-geographical factors, which contain specific information about the various components of the geographical landscape.

From ancient times, people have been naming geographical objects in order to distinguish them from each other by observing the natural conditions, natural-geographical processes and peculiarities of the landscapes of the area. In particular, the names given to natural geographical objects by pastoral peoples clearly reflected the development of the landscape of the region and its dynamics. Because the way of life of nomadic pastoral peoples required it. Factors such as type of pasture and plants in it, nutrition, quality, scarcity, proximity to water sources were important for them.

Consequently, the names of geographical objects often contain specific information related to natural processes. It is noteworthy that people have tried to clearly identify useful plant and animal species in the area when naming geographical objects. Therefore, without defining the meaning of the names given to geographical objects by the local people, it will be much more difficult to use the species of flora and fauna purposefully and to understand the territorial laws of nature.

Well-known geographer Yu. Ahmadaliev writes that “the word steppe is widely used in geographical names denoting the landscape structure and features of a place. The steppe is a geographical term commonly used to refer to an "undeveloped, waterless desert." In natural geography, a steppe is a natural zone that is located north of the desert and is richer in flora and fauna. The word "Dasht" means place names such as Dashti Kipchak, Karshi Dashti, Dashtobod, Dasht mahalla, Dasht Pandigon, Dasht Tegirmon, Dasht Cholpon, Dasht Hasan, Oqchidasht, Ganidasht.

According to the scientist, “toponyms related to relief, climate, water, flora and fauna from the specific natural geographical features of the region provide information about the past and present status of these natural objects, correctly perform the addressing function, which is the main function of geographical names. It is also important that these names remain the same for as long as they do, and that there is no need for society to change them, save time and money to rename them.”

It is known that because of social need, people constantly monitored the nature of the area and the changes in it and reacted to them. In particular, peoples whose lifestyles are directly related to nature and the environment that surrounds them have paid special attention to the naming of natural-geographical objects. In particular, for pastoral peoples, it is important to identify the place where the plants, which are the main source of food, grow.

Geographical objects of this species are often referred to as food plants. For example, toponyms such as Yantakli, Jusandi, Betagali, Shuvakli indicate which species of food plants are most abundant for livestock in these areas, and through which areas of animal husbandry there are favorable opportunities for development. Plant species, which are the main source of food for livestock, as

well as wells, which are an important hydronymic object in the desert area, played a role in choosing the name.

Experts have already proved that with the help of toponyms it is possible to determine the form of relief, distribution area and stages of development of the natural components of the landscape, soil, flora and fauna. It is known that since ancient times man has tried to study plants, determine their area, take into account their useful properties and use them in moderation. For example, in the toponymy of Andijan, Tashkent, Jizzakh regions there are place names such as Betaga, Betagali, Betagalisoy.

Betaga is a small grass that the locals named after these places, knowing that it is a food plant for livestock. According to S. Karaev, beta is a small grass that grows in steppes and pastures, which the Russians call tipchak. Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur gave a wonderful description of the beta plant. "In Andijan, this grass is called an idol. This grass is called a bush to make a bush." This herb really grows in clusters and is especially loved by yearlings, the buckwheat that grazes in the lowland pastures is well fattened, the kumis are oily and pleasant.

Another component of the natural landscape is soil. The soil, which is one of the factors that make up the living environment of mankind, has always been in the center of people's attention. However, the properties of the soil, such as generality, composition, type, color, also played an important role. Therefore, some remarkable features of the soils are reflected in the place names.

The toponymy of Uzbekistan includes such place names as Josh, Josha, Joshali, Josh. For example, the name of one of the villages in the territory of Forish district is Joshali. The local people call the red soil, which appeared in the third period of the Cenozoic era, josh. It is said that in ancient times such soils were crushed and used as a sprinkling (powder) for babies. There was also a red dye called Josha (Russian, surik). It was used in pottery to give ceramic vessels red color and pattern. The village, which originated in an area with a lot of red soil called josh in the local language, is named Joshali.

Climate is also one of the components of the natural landscape. Man was not indifferent to the climate and weather characteristics of the place where he lived, and tried to use it effectively in his economic and social activities. Experts write that in order for names related to climate and meteorological conditions to appear, they do not have to represent a specific region. It is noteworthy that in toponymy the names belonging to this group are common, but meteorological terms are much rarer among them. This situation can be attributed to the duration (dynamics) of natural meteorological processes. In order for such natural phenomena and processes to take shape as place names, they must be observed long and hard by people, or they must know for sure that they are a constant and stable phenomenon.

Windy and Windless Islands (Central America), Kuril Islands (Russia) on the world map - "smoke", "cloud" in the language of the same tribe, the name of the city Windhoek (Namibian capital) - "windy pass", Nuakshot (Mauritanian

capital) - "windy place", Boro-Dala steppe (Mongolia) - names related to climatic and climatic features such as "windy valley".

The name of the state of Chile in South America means 'cold', 'winter' in the language of the local Araucano Indians. The araukano tribe, who lived in the plains, called the high peaks of the snow-capped Andes Mountains. The word raso in the name of the volcano Chimborazo, depicted in the coat of arms of the state of Ecuador, means "snow" in the local Indian language. The highest point of the Guiana Plateau, Mount Neblina (Sera-Neblina) means "foggy", the name of the state of Kelantan (Malaysia), in Malay "lightning, lightning" - (indeed, strong storms and lightning are observed during the rainy season).

One of the volcanoes in the Hawaiian Islands was named Vayleleale (full water) due to the large amount of precipitation that falls on the foothills where the volcano is located. This place is one of the most humid areas in the world. The famous rainy region on the southern slope of the Himalayas, Cherrapunja, means "village of valleys". High mountains are often given names that are related to the type of weather or precipitation. The Himalayas, for example, are one of the highest mountain ranges in the world. Sanskrit hima - "eternal snow", alayya - "space", ie the place of eternal snow, the Caucasus - "snowy mountain" and so on. The Turkic peoples also used to name high mountains in this way: Muztog, Muztogota (China), Muzdara, Muzbel, Sovuqdara (Uzbekistan) and others. The highest mountain in Africa, Kilimanjaro (in Swahili, Klimangaro - "holy mountain", "god of cold"), was always covered with snow and ice, so the locals considered the mountain sacred and worshiped it.

Among the toponyms related to climate and meteorological conditions, the Death Valley is the hottest place in North America, in the language of the local Shash Hindu Tomesha - "burning land underfoot", a metaphorical - figurative name to indicate extreme climate or Srinagar in India - "sunny city". can be added. Iceland is the name of a country and an island. The Normans, who discovered the island, were hindered by ice fishing in the winter. Due to the fact that the island receives a lot of snow during the year and much of its territory is covered with ice, it is called Iceland (in Norwegian, ice - "ice", land - "land"), ie the land of ice.

Names belonging to this group are more common because climatic conditions and events often play an important role in the lives of Australian aborigines. There are also names that warn of climate and weather characteristics. They are often given by tourists and sailors at the time of exploring new places. For example, the Portuguese sailor Bartholomew Diash reached the southernmost point of the African continent in 1488 after a long voyage. B.Diash, who has come a long and dangerous way, is subjected to strong storms in South Africa, and the first nose he encounters on his way is called Sabo Tormentoso - "Nose of the Storms". King Juan II of Portugal, hoping to open the way to rich and legendary India, later renamed the nose Sabo da Boa Esperanza - "Nose of Good Hope".

There are also many geographical terms related to climate and they are very ancient. From ancient times, people have observed and observed nature and

climate change in it, and thus created agricultural calendars. According to the researcher of folk geographical terms M. Mirakmalov, among the folk geographical terms related to climate can be included many geographical terms such as angkizak, ayoz, beshqonoq, bulduruq, bulut, garmsel, jala, jiltir, muzchopqun, shabnam, yut. For example, during the winter, when the air gets wet and the snow begins to melt, the wet snow freezes as a result of the cold current. Among the people such a natural phenomenon is called swallowing or noise. It is very dangerous for livestock grazed on pastures. Rain mixed with snow, and the phenomenon of wind gusts - called torrential rain. Warm wind - garmsel, cold wind - sardsel, strong wind with no oil dust storm - called blackbird, and so on.

One of the integral components of the nature of any region is water. In Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, the local population has named large and small water bodies and water bodies separately, taking into account water shortages. Therefore, the number of hydronyms is large and they are quite ancient toponyms. Examples of hydronomic terms that refer to water bodies in Uzbekistan are streams, lakes, streams, canals, springs, streams, rivers, lakes, wells. For example, in the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, many names have been created using the term lake-indicator. The fact is that before the Aral Sea dried up, there were more than 150 lakes in the country. Although most of the lakes have dried up, their names have remained in people's memory and on maps. Today, the term lake is used in the names of more than forty settlements of the republic. Adaykul, Turkmenkul, Karakul, Kungrad and others.

According to the analysis, in the regions where there are mineral resources, there are a lot of oysters named after them. For example, in the areas where salt deposits are found, Galle (Germany, in Celtic still - "salt"), Salzburg (Austria, in German - "salt city"), Shahrituz (Tajikistan - "salt city"), Soligorsk, Solikamsk (Russia, in Russian) - "salt city"). The currently mined mineral resources are also reflected in the place names: names such as Uglegorsk, Uglekamensk, Anthracite, coal; Nefteyugansk, Neftekamsk, Nebit-Dag (in Turkmen - "oil mountain") - oil; Jezkazgan (Kazakh - "place of copper mining"), Mednogorsk, Shaba (Congo, Swahili - "copper") - copper; Gaseous - associated with gas extraction, etc. Names such as Apatite, Magnitogorsk, Manganets, Medniy, Mednogorsk, Neftegorsk, Nickel, Olovyannaya, Shalantsi, Torfyanoy, Shakhtinsk also appeared on the basis of mineral resources.

Geologists, who knew that the name of the river Selemджа (Russia, Far East) means "iron" in the Evenk language, soon found a large deposit of iron ore in the river basin. The name Nubia Desert, located in northeastern Africa, is based on the word nuba - "gold". It is known that gold was mined in the palace of the ancient Egyptian pharaohs from large gold deposits in this area. Ratnapura (Sri Lanka) - the "city of precious stones" - was the basis for the name of the city of precious stones mined from this place. The island of Sri Lanka was also called Ratnadvipa in ancient times - "the island of precious stones".

The names of coal in Kyrgyzstan, Nebitdag, Gugurtdag in Turkmenistan, Magnitogorsk, Solikamsk, Apatite in Russia are associated with minerals. The Andes in South America (copper mountains), Argentina (Argentus - silver), and the Marmara Sea in Turkey are also known to have mineral deposits. The name of the longest Andes Mountains in the world is associated with copper deposits. It is known that copper was mined in this area even in BC. The word And also means anta - "copper" in the Quechua Hindu language. At a place called Terliqoya in the Altai Mountains, a shiny liquid was dripping from the side of the mountain, and geologists examined the liquid and found that it was mercury.

The names of such geographical objects in Uzbekistan as Konsoy, Kontepa, Oltinbel, Oltintog, Kumushkon, Miskon, Kuhisim, Tuzkon, Surmatosh, Korgoshikon indicate that mineral resources were mined before these places. For example, lead has been mined both in antiquity and recently in Kumushkon, located in Parkent district. Why isn't Silver called Lead? The secret of this has only recently been revealed. It turned out that Kumushkon's lead ores differed from other mining ores by its silver richness. Kuhisim was one of the famous mines in Ilaq in the Middle Ages. Experts have determined that the present-day Lashkarak polymetallic ore deposit, located north of the Qurama Mountains, is a reflection of the ancient Kohisim (Tajik, "silver mountain"). It is known that a lot of silver was mined from this deposit in ancient times.

Anthropogenic landscape species are also reflected in place names. It is known that agricultural production is one of the oldest industries. For this reason, geographical names often include place names (agroonyms) associated with agricultural production. This can be clearly seen in the example of toponymy of Uzbekistan. It is clear that the sea, rivers, lakes, springs and other groundwater and adjacent water sources and adjacent areas have long been the agricultural boundaries of the population.

For agriculture for artificial irrigation, the construction of canals and ditches from rivers and the construction of dams and dams for the rational use of seasonal water, the agricultural occupation of the population engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry in ancient times was reflected in place names. The names of villages and mahallas contain special words that prove the ancient agricultural culture. This line includes terms that describe hydraulic structures that distribute water, such as busy, dargat, varg.

A dam built on streams and rivers, an ancient hydraulic structure built on mountain gorges is said to be busy. For example, the Khanbandi hydropower plant in Forish district was built to collect water from the Osmonsay and Ilonchisay rivers flowing from the Nurata Mountains. In the Middle Ages, due to the Khanbandi reservoir, 1,500 hectares of land were developed on the border of Kyzylkum with Mirzachul. According to historical sources, the dam is one of the oldest irrigation facilities built by the peoples of Central Asia - the ancient Turan.

The emergence of agrotoponyms is often also related to the natural conditions of the area, which was the basis for the name of the place when there

was a good opportunity to develop any type of farming. The fact that cotton is the main agricultural crop in Uzbekistan has led to an increase in the number of place names formed on the basis of the word cotton. The names of such settlements as Akaltin, Pakhtakor, Pakhtachi, Pakhtaabad are directly in the pages of history as a result of the achievements in the cotton industry. Cereals also play an important role in agricultural production. In particular, geographical names such as Gallakor, Gallaorol, Bugdoychi appeared in honor of grain growers in dry lands.

For example, the history of the word Gallaorol as a geographical name is not very long. In the autumn of 1930, one of the leaders of the republic at that time (Yuldash Akhunboboev) visited Yangikurgan (former name of Gallaorol district) and spoke at a meeting dedicated to the cultivation of grain in order to turn the arable lands of the district into a real grain island. "I got acquainted with the dry lands of your district, which is a place for mining grain, which is our food. Therefore, the name of your district should be Gallaorol. Shortly after this incident, in 1931, the district was renamed Gallaorol.

The natural outflow of groundwater also served as an important factor in the development of agriculture and animal husbandry. Consequently, farmers and herdsman also contributed to the emergence of toponyms with the word spring, well. Depending on the type of indicator name indicating the type of place name, it is possible to identify specialized agricultural sectors in the region. For example, the lack of running water in desert areas, but the availability of pastures and groundwater, has made it possible to develop livestock.

Words such as field, field, garden, steppe, reserve, gray, marza, ditch, well were actively used as toponymic terms in the place names related to agricultural culture. For example, toponyms such as Bogzor, Baghbon, Bogistan, Bagabad, Bagat originated in connection with the horticultural culture of the people. One of the important features of agronomists is their variable nature. Consequently, they are easier to change or modify than other toponyms. Like other types of toponyms, they are also used in the speech of people who are territorially specific and limited. Since the "survival" period of agronomists is relatively short, it is not difficult to determine their meaning.

In general, the study of place names that reflect the nature of the area and its components, scientific research provides an opportunity to have a clear idea of what the nature of a particular area was in the past, the change, transformation of landscape components. Studies show that in each region, a set of names and geographical terms related to the natural conditions of the past of the place are formed on the basis of certain laws. The scientific study of these regional laws is one of the most pressing problems of today.

Conclusion

Analyzing the reflection of the nature of the region in place names, the following conclusions can be made: 1) geographical names reflect the changes that have occurred in a particular historical context and occur in nature and society; 2) natural geographical factors played a key role in the formation of most place

names; 3) the name of the place is a linguistic expression of the connection between nature and society; 4) place names can be called a specific language of the nature of the territory, its logical expression; 5) "speaks" about the geographical landscape itself, its history, dynamics and features, using place names formed on the basis of the nature of the territory and its components; 6) there is an opportunity to study the territorial aspects of nature with the help of place names, to determine their geographical location in the past; 7) with the help of geographical names it is possible to determine the relief shape of the area, the distribution area and stages of development of soil, flora and fauna.

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